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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1890 - TWELVE PAGES

ENGLAND OPPOSED TO LEGAL RESTRICTION OF

HOURS OF LABOR-FRENCH DELE-

Berlin, March 11 .- The correspondence between Ger-

any and Great Britain, relative to the scope of the

International Labor Conference, has been made pub-

FOUR OUT OF 160 MAKE THEIR ESCAPE.

their escape from the pit without assistance.

crawled through a crevice between the roof of the

mine and the piled up fragments. They report that

THE LISBON CITY GOVERNMENT DISSOLVED.

Lisbon, March 11.—The Government to-day issued a decree dissolving the municipal government of this city, and appointing a commission to administer the

NOT GUILTY OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN M. P.,

London, March 11.—The trial of Elizabeth Vincent, who was arrested at Richmond on the charge of at-

STARTING NEW BANKS IN BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, March 11.—Senhor Rocayuva, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has returned from his mission to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

An official decree has been issued establishing three

banks in the northern provinces, with a capital of 20,000 contes of reis-

CANADIAN REPRINTS OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

London, March 11.—The Colonial Office has not yet

ABYS-INIAN TERRITORY CEDED TO ITALY.

modified treaty with Abysonia extends the territory reded to Italy as far as March.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Rome, March 11.—The "Esercito" asserts that the

London, March 11 .- At Croydon to-day the Grand International Hurdle Race (handicap) of 500 sovereigns, about two and one-quarter miles, over nine flights of burdles, was won by W. Sibary's four year old Water

HE WANTED TO DIE IN A CHURCH

A YOUNG BOOKKEEPER TAKES LAUDANUM.

Heavenly Rest, No. 5-1 Fifth ave., went to the church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to made preparations for the afternoon service, he found a young man walk

his lips moved as if he was praying. While stand-ing in the attlinde of prayer he suddenly staggered

self from falling. He recovered in a moment and then walked slowly up the middle aisle. The sexton, whose attention had been attracted by the strange

took poison and wanted to die in a church." He meaned constantly and prayed for death. In the meantime the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, the re-

endeavored to console him. He refused at first to

one against him, and there was nothing for him to live

had held a letter tightly squeezed in his right hand. This was taken from him. It was dated at the Wind-

sor Hotel, was addressed to Mrs. Ben. Raiston, No.

orreon reparation of laudanum and that he had takes ome preparation of laudanum and that he would re-over. He was taken to fiellevue Hospital a prisoner

San Francisco, March 11 .- One hundred and three

Senator Stanford's Palo Alto stables. Thirty two colts from the stallion Electioneer. The entire levalued at \$200,000.

disclose his identity, but finally said that his name

The fire which followed the explosion in the colliery

GATES CHOSEN.

MR. GOSCHEN BANDYING EPITHETS WITH THE PARNELLITES-LORD RANDOLPH CHARGES

THAT THE COMMISSION PROCEED.

INGS WERE UNCONSTITUTIONAL-

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DE-

FENDS HIMSELF.

March 11.-In the House London. this, evening Lord Randolph resumed the debate on the report of the Parnell Commission. from the inception of the Commission he had watched the proceedings with feelings of sorrow and apprehension, which had grown deeper and stronger as the proceedings developed. From beginning to end these proceedings were vitiated by their thoroughly unconstitutional character. (Cheers from the Opposition.) When the Government decided to set aside the ordinary tribunals, it must have held that the charges against the Parnellites constituted a prima facie case against When a Government held that there was a prima facie case, it was its duty to prosecute criminally. (Parnellite cheers.) If there was a prima facie case to justify an extraordinary erthunal a fortiori was there a prima facie case

to proceed by a criminal prosecution? (Hear, hear! In the first place, the Government, in order to ascertain the truth of criminal charges against its political opponents, discarded and set aside the ordinary law of the land, (Parnellite cheers.)

Secondly, the Government constituted, under a special Act, a commission consisting of three Judges, to fulfil the functions of judge and jury. for the purpose of trying a criminal conspiracy. It decided to place political opponents on trial ou criminal charges without the protection which a jury would give. (Cheers.)

Thirdly, the Government nominated the tribunal; so the accused, unlike the meanest criminal, would have no voice in selecting and challenging the jury. If it was argued that the commission was a court of arbitration, where, in the whole history of arbitration, was one party to a suit left voiceless in the selection of the arbi-

trators? (Cheers.) Fourthly, the Government inflicted on its op ponents a heavy penalty, in the shape of a large pecuniary fine, amounting to nearly £40,000. The speaker argued the matter on constitutional grounds, and defied any lawyer to show a preedent or parallel for anything approaching the Government's action. (Parnellite cheers.) He appealed to the House to vote against proceedings utterly unique and unprecedented. within a century and a half had any public man been exposed to such tests and trials as had Mr. Parnell. (Parnellite cheers.)

When certain persons imagined that Mr. Parnell quailed before the proposed inquiry, he put such a pressure on the Government that the free gift character of the proposal disappeared, and it became a measure forced upon the House at any cost. first was forced through without debate, by a use of closure so ruthless that nothing but the most consideration of public safety could justify it. (Opposition cheers). The constitutional party that in 1882 resisted closure now consistency, when the enormous inconsistencies of the Government were considered. In 1882 the constitutional and dangerous innovation; in 1888 used closure in a most unconstitutional and dangerous manner, for the purpose of forcing upon House the question was raised by a Deputy as to the its opponents an unprecedented, unparalleled and tremendous instrument of oppression. A Nemesis attended the Government for adopting such

In appointing the Commission, the Government violated the Constitution. In making this meviolated the Constitution. In making this metion, the Government was violating its own law. The report condemned certain persons and acquitted others. But did it condemn all the guilty parties? It condemned the Parnellites on certain charges. Did it condemn "The Times"? If the Government insisted upon its metion, and compelled the majority to assent to it, he would insist upon his right to vote to condemn not only the Parnellites, but also "The Times," which had been found guilty of an atrocious and unexampled libel and slander.

Mr. Chamberlain said it was on the invitation of the Parnellites that the matter was made a subject of inquiry. If the Government had instituted criminal proceedings, it would have been open to all the censure which Lord Randolph Churchill had bestowed upon it. The Government treated the allegations as libels, which might or might not be disproved, and indicated then that the accused should take the usual steps to defend their characters.

or might not be disproved, and indicated that the accused should take the usual steps to defend their characters.

He denied that the Commission was the result of his personal suggestion. Experience showed that it was the best and only tribunal to conduct the inquiry. The chief objection to it was that the Judges would not be impartial. That was not said now, (Parnellife ories of "Yes."). It was urged that "The Times," if found guilty, would have absolute immunity in subsequent proceedings (Parnellife cheers); but all allegations against the Commission proved to be baseless. No Parliamentary Committee could have conducted the inquiry so exhaustively and well.

He urged that there was no reason for receiving with suspicion the findings of any constitutional tribunals. Mr. Gladstone had admitted the assituity, ability, learning and absolute good faith of the Judges. (Cheers.) Sir Charles Rusgell had spoken of their judgment as impartial.

He urged that there was no reason for receiving with suspicion the findings of any constitutional tribunals. Mr. Gladstone had admitted the assi-fuity, ability, learning and absolute good faith of the Judges. (Cheers.) Sir Charles Russell had spoken of their judgment as impartial. The fact that the Judges were spoken of as having prepossessions and political sentiments should not vitiate their findings on matters of fact. The House would simply adopt the general effect of the report without pledging itself to every word.

The speaker asked to whom the House would appeal, if it refused to adopt the Judges' opinion on maiters of fact. He warned the House, with an imperfect recollection of the terms of the report, against assuming judicial functions by declining to accept the Judges' indines. He urged the House to leave the matter in the hands of the Nation. (Cheers.

Mr. Jennings withdrew his amendment.
Mr. Caine Liberal-Unionist moved a similar amendment, condemning "The Times," which was rejected—321 to 259.

Mr. Jennings explained that he had no desire to stab the Government in the back. Lord Randstones.

rejected—321 to 239.

Mr. Jennings explained that he had no desire to stab the Government in the back. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech was a complete surprise to him, and changed his position, his own amendment not being intended to be hostile to the Government. He contended that a Commission should never have been appointed to inquire into the minor charges against the Parnellites, which in 1885 had not deterred the Government from accepting Irish support. Had the serious charges been proved. Mr. Parnell must have been expelled and prosecuted. Why hesitate to express satisfaction at his acquittal? "The Times" had daily driven the charges home, with every device that malice could suggest, and it deserved censure.

Mr. Chaplin declared that the Conservatives had never believed that "The Times" letters were genuine. ("Oh. oh!" and laughter): but the charges proved amply justified the appointment of the Commission.

Mr. Labouchere said be expected to see Lord

genuine. ("Oh. oh!" and laughter; but the charges proved amply justified the appointment of the Commission.

Mr. Labouchere said be expected to see Lord Randolph Charchill blossom into a genuine Radical. He related from his own independent inquiries the circumstance of a meeting between a constable of Finkerton's men and a British constable. Jarvis, at Kansas City, both employed by "The Times" as agents; proving that the Government had abetted negotiations which amounted to offering Sheridan £25,000 for a document that would incriminate Mr. Parnell. Sir R. E. Webster had said that "The Times" had done nothing to be ashamed of. It would have been better had he said it could do nothing to be ashamed of.

T. P. O'Connor said that the Parnellites in 1885 had circulated Tory pamphlets printed with funds received from Ford.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, protested against the continuous attacks upon Sir R. E. Webster, who, Mr. Gladstone had admitted, could not have acted otherwise than as he had. Mr. Goschen repudiated Churchill's statement that the Government had acted unconstitutionally. While he was defending the impartiality of the judges, the Parnellites created disorder by shouting "Pigott!" "Pi

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

the report, the less you are inclined to hear of the impartiality of the judges.

Continuous interruptions followed. There was great laughter at Mr. Goschen's admission that the Government might have been indiscreet, but had never adopted the forgeries as political stock-in-trade. Proceeding, he asserted that Le Caron was employed in the secret service under the Liberal Government.

THE BERLIN LABOR CONFERENCE.

WERE THE SAILORS ABUSED

In 1888, he said, pleuro-pneumonia existed in Chicago district. In Illinois alone 1,425 and the surrounding district. In

eral Government.

Mr. Fowler, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, rose twice, and angrily protested that nobody knew better than the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he could know nothing of such matters.

matters.

A scene of the most intense excitement, lasting several minutes, followed. Mr. Goschen taunted Mr. Sexton in reference to the Salisbury letter; both rose to their feet, and neither would give way. Mr. Goschen and the Parnellites hurled such epithets as "Coward," etc. Mr. Goschen defended himself with the reproach that the attacks of the Opposition were based upon information which they themselves had purchased.

Amid shouts of "Adjourn! adjourn!" and calls of "Morley!" Mr. Caine moved his amendment. Mr. Morley congratulated him for the courage he displayed, and said he would support the amendment, not because it would do much good, but because it was necessary for the dignity of the House.

Mr. Smith invoked the closure rule, and the

Mr. Smith invoked the closure rule, and the division was taken on Mr. Caine's amendment.
Mr. Smith's motion in reference to the Commission's report was then agreed to, amid Ministerial cheers.

PREMIER TISZA RESIGNS HIS OFFICE. SUCCEEDED AS HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER

BY COUNT YON SZAPARY.

between the Emperor, Herr von Tisza and Count von Szapary to consider the ministerial situation. resulted in Herr von Tisza definitely resigning his office of Hungarian Prime Minister, and the appoint-

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to day, Count Zichy, prior to the opening of the debate on has become so herce that the parties who were search-ing for the dead have been compelled to withdraw from the mine. the budget, said the House ought not to adopt the secret service vote until the Cabinet crisis had been

other members of the Cabinet had resigned. He and the other ministers differed on only one point

would make a statement to the House. There was, therefore, no reason to postpone the debate.

The House passed the budget as a whole, and then proceeded to the discussion of its various clauses.

Later.—In spite of Herr Tisza's statement in the Diet, it is positively asserted that Count Szapary has formed a Cabinet, in which he takes the Interior portfolio.

on December 16, 1830. He was elected to the Hun-garian Diet in 1861 and speedily became the leader of the Left Centre party, succeding Teleki. Protestant he had previously declared himself an opponent of the policy of the Government. On the dissolution of the Deak party, Tisza formed the new Liberal organization, which was a fusion of moderate Liberals and followers of Deak. As the head of this party he became on November 25, 1875, president of the Hungarian Council and Minister of the Interior. Later he gave up the Interior portfolio. In 1889 he Army bill, and he threatened to resign if the measure was not passed in its entirety. When the bill was passed in the lower house of the Diet (January 29) the Opposition members displayed great excitement and demanded the resignation of the Premier. A great crowd of students, workingmen into collision with the police, who made many ar-rests. The unpopularity of the bill increased and on February 13 another demonstration was made by the students, who the day before had given the Em-

the Liberal House, shot a student named Mar, and on the following day a great demonstration took place in front of the Parliament House. Tisza was greeted with signs of strong disapproval, his carcarrying of arms, and Trza requested members to abstain from bringing weapons of any kind to the House. Later the Emperor personally expressed insympathy with Tisza in the affronts he had received. In April, 1880, changes were made in the Hungarian Cabinet, M. Tisza resigning the office of Minister of Finance, which he had been holding temporarily, to M. Weckerle. Count Julius sapary was mide Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and M. Desire schlered Minister of Ristington.

peror and Empress an enthusiastic reception.

Teleki de szek was made Minister of the Interior Later a separate Ministry of Commerce was established, with Gabriel de Barossy Bellur as chief.

The Hungarian nobles have long endeavored to force M. Tisza to resign, and since last November they have sought to have birn amend the naturalization law of 1879, os as to revive Louis Kossuth's citizenship. This be declined to do until Kossuth recognized the Hungarian Constitution and Francis Joseph's rights to the crown of St. Stephen. By skilful use of Kossuth's name the nobles have at last aroused so strong a feeling among the people that M. Tisza has been compelled to resign the Premiership to Count Julius Szapary, a reactionary noble who was made Minister of Agriculture last April.

GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF THE POLES Berlin, March 11.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to day Herr Szmula, a Pole, warned the Gov ernment against ill treating the Poles, who, he said, would be wanted in case of a war with Russia. He declared that if the Poles were embittered against Germany, the founding of a new kingdom of Poland The sexton opened the church door and heard a foot-fall behind him. The young man had followed close behind him, and as soon as the heavy door swung open brushed past him and entered the church. The exton thought that the stranger showed unusual anxiety to get into the church, but as it was open for the admission of worshippers he did not sar any thing to him. The stranger walked a few feet toward the middle aide and stopped. He closed his eyes, and would become possible, even should Germany be victoriwould become possing, even known dermany be victori-ous against her foes on her two fronts. It would be impossible for Germany to annex the Baltle provinces until she had first secured her rear. He believed that it was time for those provinces to be annexed. (Murmus of dissent.)

MAY AFFECT LAND TITLES IN MANITOBA. Winnipeg, March 11 .- Much excitement has been reated here by the announcement that the Act of the Legislature legalizing land tax sales prior to 889 had been disallowed by the Dominion Government. This action will give rise to no end of littga-tion, and titles of land for years base will be affected. The local government declares that it will brook no interference in matters within the jurisdiction of the Legislature, and the law will be re-enacted.

London, March 11.—It is improbable that the flyorce case in which Mr. Parnell is a co-respondent will be tried before autumn. Mr. Parnell asked for will be tried heave and more definite details as to and obtained further and more definite details as to the times when and places where adultery is alleged to have been committed. He is entitled to three weeks in which to file his answer, but he will prob-ably apply for an extension of time.

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St. Petersburg, March 11.—Two hundred and fifty battalions will take part in the summer manoeuvres of the Russian Army in Volhynia. The Czar will be of the Russian Atan, present Generals Gourko and Dragonwioff will com-mand the troops. The manocuvres will be especially important, in view of Volkynia being the possible scene of Russian operations in case of war.

THE EMPEROR AND THE CHANCELLOR. Berlin, March 11.—The "North German Gazette" de-sies that Prince hismarck maintained an attitude of lissent in the Staatsrath debates on the labor quesdissent in the Shaksrath denates on the labor ques-tions. The paragraph is supposed to imply that the Emperor and the Chancellor have arrived at an agree-ment in the matter. Semi-official papers state that the Grand Duke of Baden is mediating to avert a crisis in the Chancellery.

MINISTER PHELPS GIVING A DINNER. Berlin, March 11 .- Mr. Phelps, the American Minlster, gave a dinner to-day to Herr Elsendecker, formerly German Minister at Washington. Dr. Evans, from Paris, who is now the guest of Empress Fred-erick, was present at the dinner.

London, March 11.—In reference to the Salisbury-Pigott correspondence, it is learned that Pigott wrote to Lord Salisbury, saying that he was able to smash the Parnellites, and asking for an opportunity to do so through the Government, but that Lord Salisbury refused to interfere.

London, March 11.-James William Barclay, mem ber for Forfarshire, asked in the House of Commonsto-day whether the Government would take measureto ascertain if cattle from the Western States of America were free from contagion, and, if they were without contact with animals from the Eastern States

among which disease might exist.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, replied that such an inquiry as that asked for by Mr. Barclay would be impossible.

SCOTLAND, DENY THE CHARGES-A LONG

AND STORMY VOYAGE - A SAILOR

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A YARDARM.

The Nova Scotia bark Scotland, Captain William Munro, of Windsor, N. S., sailed from Antwerp for this port on January 13, with a crew of thirteen men. According to superstitious people, these two voyage of the Scotland was exceedingly unfortu-

at Berlin.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The "Grashdaoin" attributes Germany's fathure to invite Russia to the labor conference, first to the fact that there is no labor question in Russia; and, secondly, to the fact that Germany is convinced that Russia would refuse to take part in the conference, on the ground that it is virtually patronizing socialism. Moreover, the paper adds, Russia's refusal would seriously impede Germany, inasmuch as it would cause France also to refuse to take part. nate in some respects. The bad luck began for some of the crew on the day on which they joined the vessel, and when they reached this port Monday three of them deserted. A Tribune reporter saw these men last night at No. 41 Oak-st., a sailors' boarding-house. They are Herman Reutercrome, A. Anderson and B.

According to their account Olesor was the one most brutally treated. Said he: shipped in Antwerp it was for the round trip, but I won't go back, I couldn't stand it. When I went aboard I tripped on the gang-plank and fell overboard. The boatswain pulled me out and I went below in the forecastle to change my clothes. I was not quick enough about it, and when I went on deck the first mate, Mr. iamson, knocked me down. When I was below. through with my job I went

was wet and cold, and soon the mate came below and threw me on the deck and kicked me in the face, side and on the orm, so hard that he split my lip, blacked my eyes and knocked my arm out of joint. I afterhospital, but he wouldn't. To day a doctor told me I would have to go to a hospital to get my arm fixed. I had to work the whole voyage of fifty-six days with one hand."

Oleson has placed a complaint for assault and battery against the chief officer, Williamson, in the hands of his lawyers, the firm of Wing, Shoudy & Putnam, of No. 45 William-st. The other men on the slightest provocation. They said that the food for the voyage was mainly bread and water, the former full of weevils. Little meat tempting to murder Lewis Henry Isaacs, member of and potatoes which they could not eat were the House of Commons for the Walworth division of Newington, took place to-day. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. given to the crew.

Captain William Munro, of the Scotland, which is lying at Beard's Stores, Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, had gone to Whitestone when a reporter boarded the vessel last night. Chief Officer Williamson and Second Officer Hansen were there, Williamson and Second Officer Hansen were there, however, and they laughed heartily at the story of cruelty as told by the three deserters. Said Mr. Williamson: "I have not been any way brutal with the men," and he looked too kind-hearted to hurt a fly. "When this Oleson came aboard he was drunk and went into the forecastle and shirked. The only force I used to him on the entire voyage was when I went down and hanled him on deek. I did not strike or kick him, and I saw only one man struck on the whole seen advised that Royal assent has been given to the

Both officers and men reported that the weather was fearful, that the rig_lig_was frozen part of the time, and oftentimes the ship was surrounded by ice in contrary winds. It was in the midst of such weather that the order was given to lay aloft and take a reef in the main—p-sail, and while doing this. Frank Schelke, a foremast hand, lost his balance while on the yard-arm and tell on one of the backstays, from which he bounded to the main deck, was frightfully crushed and died three hours later. He was buried at sea on the next day. The Scotland proof. The Duke of Hamilton's five year-old Promoter was second by three lengths, and J. B. Burton's six buried at sea on the next day. The Sectland is the first of a sugar fleet to arrive from Antwerp.

THE PENT-UP MISSISSIPPI FLOOD,

HOPE THAT THE LEVELS MAY VET PREVENT A

DESCRIPTION DELIVERS MAY VIT PERVENTA

ADSOCIATION BELLAY.

St. Learn, doubt 11. Finds the seek from the here Mississippe River is marker today. Captain Fallinger, of the Convenience arrive, is at the suggested to the first Product of the Convenience arrive, is at the suggested to the first Product of the Convenience arrive, is at the suggested to the first Product of the Convenience arrive, is at the suggested to the first Product of the Convenience arrive, is at the progress and at all the suggested to first Product of the first Product of the first Product of the Convenience and the Convenience are to the convenience are to the convenience and the convenience and the convenience and the convenience are to the convenience and the convenience and the convenience are to the convenience and the convenience and the convenience and the convenience and the convenience are to the convenience and the convenien

whose attention find been attracted by the straings action of the man, started up the aisle to see what was the trouble. When the young man got near the pulpi-platform he suddenly raised his hands to his head and fell in a semi-conscious condition upon the floor. The sexton thought that the young man had a fit, sonthern, who harried to the church and assisted the sexton in corrying the man to a room in the rear of the bullding. The pollecuman shook him, and asked him what his name was. He slowly opened his eyes, and said in a pitiful tone:

-O, God! Why did I fail? I came here to die. 1 tor, and a number of the parishioners had arrived at the church. The preacher talked to the young man and was James Hamilton Howells Jones, and that his home was James Hamilton Howells Jones, and that his home was at Pittsburg, Penn. He said that he was twenty four years old and was tired of life. Everything had

has been working all available men on Cambers Mountain for the last three weeks in cleaning the lines to San Juan, and would have had the road open in a day or two, but this storm will undo all their work. Eighteen inches is Aspen's record for the past twenty-four hours, and four feet has fallen in South Park.

A BANK TO WIND UP ITS APPAIRS.

sor Hotel, was addressed to Mrs. Ben. Raiston, No. 144 Forty fifth st. Pittsburg, and read as follows:

Dear brothers and sisters, Emma and Marie: When you read this I shall be no more. I was so unhappy that I had no desire to live. I ask your forgiveness for leaving home. Eits, you'll find my standing in the lodge of A. O. K. of M. C. is all right. I've paid up in full to the first of April. The money I want to go to you. Have the lodge bury me. I should also like to have my pastor, the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, rector of Trinity, to preach my funeral services. You'll find in my inside pocket two pawn tickets for "d" ring and watch. Excuse writing of your unhappy brother, as I am very nervous. With love to all from your loving brother.

An ambulance was called from Bellevue, and the surgeon examined Jones and said that he had taken Providence, R. I., March 11.-The stockholders of Union Bank decided to day to wind up the affairs of the institution. This is the bank from whose vanits the teller, Charles A. Pitcher, stole all the cash in June, 1888. He is now in a Canadian joll. The bank recovered nearly all of the cash and securities which Pitcher stole, but its affairs have not been in a flourish-ing condition for some time.

THE TROY ELECTION FRAUDS.

Jones came here a week ago from Pittsburg and engaged a room at No. 36 West Twenty-fourth st. No one knows him there. He said that he was formerly a bookkeeper in a large steel factory, but refused to give the name of the firm. When he learned that he was not going to die he became reticent and refused to give any information about himself. Albany, March 11 .- In the continuation this evening of the hearing of the Rogers-Collins contest for the Senatorial seat of the XVith district, the francis this ward, it was alreged, that a oanot not was stored and another substituted, in which there were only twenty five votes for General Rogers. More than sixty men testified to night that they had voted for General Rogers. This makes 120 votes so far sworn to have been voted for General Rogers. valuable horses were shipped to New York to-day from

HUDSON COUNTY FRAUDS.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS TESTIFY IN TREN-

SHERIFF DAVIS ON THE STAND, BUT DENSELY HER HUSBAND KILLED HER JUST BEFORE HE IGNORANT-THE COMMITTEE GETTING CLOSE

Sheriff of Hudson County and Democratic "Boss," was examined before the Senate Election Committee to-day. He entered a general denial and pleaded fignorance of the methods by which his party and his own heelers obtained their majority in Hudson County last November. The counsel of the committee, William H. Corbin, conducted the examination. Davis testified that the election officers in Jersey City were selected by the Democratic Aldermen, who handed in the names to "Paddy" O'Neil, the president of the Board, who examined them. The witness picked out the officers for his own precinct, but didn't bother himself about the

Now, as a matter of fact," asked Mr. Corbin, "were not the officers picked out by the County Committee and didn't you know them all before they were ap-"No, really," was the answer. The witness ac

knowledged when the list was read over to him that he knew most of the election officers personally. Who were most active with you in the Jersey City catapaign !" asked Mr. Corbi

"Joseph Hennessy, Patrick Kinney, Michael O'Donnell and others," was the answer. "Who did the printing for you?"
"The Jersey City News' did most of it. 'The Argus.'

'The Hoboken News' and a West Hoboken paper did The Sheriff denied that he handled any of the little

'johers" on the night before election at the County Committee rooms. "It was a great surprise to you, Mr. Davis, was it

not, to find that these 'jokers' were voted all over Jersey City? said Mr. Corbin.
"Yes, a great surprise," replied the Sheriff blandly. "How do you account for their presence in the

"I cannot account for them." "Do you suppose that any member of your County Committee would have been guilty of handling them?"

"I don't think so." Here Mr. Corbin turned to the witness and asked him, impressively: "Did you not telephone on elecon day from the Democratic clubrooms in Jersey

City, ' stuff in all of 'em you can' 1" using any such words," replied the witness. In an swer to an inquiry, witness said he and a special committee of the County Committee had been taking measures to prevent repeating and false registration, but he did not want to disclose their plans, for it night make them useless at the approaching city election. He wanted ballot reform, and he was waiting to see what the Legislature would do.

There is one trouble in Jersey City," volunteered the witness; "we cannot get good men to serve as ter with the present election officers, and replied that good men wouldn't do the work for \$3 a day, and ose who did serve would get drunk before 10 o'clock in the morning, and sell their warrants for rum or do

The witness said he had been informed a few days before election that 100 New-Yorkers were coming across the ferry to vote the Republican ticket in or of the nice, quiet Republican precincts. to his information, and his informant was Michael J. that it was not at all unusual to use the little ballets is Jersey City. He had frequently seen ballets like jokers" used at the spring elections. He professed

noticed. Last week a plumber went into the celnoney. He could not tell how the "pokers" got
noised up with the tickets. The committee had not
noted up with the tickets. The committee had not
noted up with the tickets. The committee had not
noted them. He first saw them after the meet
noted them. He first saw them after the meet
noted them afourned he had never seen such small
not adjourned he had never seen such
notice the body in the coal-box.

Nathan S. Levy, a lawyer, of No. 79 Ludlow-st., furnished the last link in the chain of
evidence against the dead murdere. He had
been conset for the woman mentioned as Fanny,
Jacob's wife, in the letter which Jacob wrote
lasts of Hudson County vesterday developed the fact
late of Hudson County vesterday developed the
hat large numbers of voiers had been registered from
hat large numbers of voiers had been registered from
hat large numbers of voiers had been registered from
hat large numbers of the Hudson River. The clerks
was Fanny Greenberg before she was married
to Jacob, several years ago, He already had two
weeks like a broken water-pipe, but he did not
noticed. Last week a plumber went into the celiar to fix a broken water-pipe, but he did not
notice the body in the coal-box.

Nathan S. Levy, a lawyer, of No. 79 Ludlow-st., furnished the last link in the chain of
even committee the registered from
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way home from New York, Thomas Lowrey, the Minneapolis street railway man, said that Henry Yillard will reach Minneapolis Sciurday to take the first steps toward turning the immense force in the Falls of St. Anthony into electricity to furnish motive power, heat, and light for Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mr. Lowrey said that Villard is in a position to utilize for this purpose an enormous amount of American for this purpose an enormous amount of American and tierman money, and that the English syndicate and tierman money, and that the English syndicate controlling Mecker Island is with him also. Mr. Lowrey denied that Villard had purchased street car lines in either of the Twin Cities, but stated that an arrangement has been made between Villard and Lowrey to rug the entire street car plant of both places by electricity.

PIRST BLOOD FOR THE TRUSTS. St. Louis, March 11 (Special).-The Missouri Anti-Trust law was declared unconstitutional by Judge Dillon, of the Circuit Court, to-day. It was in the case of the state against the Simmons Hardware Company. This is the test case to be fought out in the courts to the end. Judge Dillon's is the first decision in the fight.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., March 11.-The flames in the outh Wilke-barre shaft were extinguished this after noon and the pumping process has been stopped. The water will be allowed to remain in the mine for a week, at the end of which time the strata will be sufficiently cooled to prevent another outbreak of fire. SHE WAS JACOB'S WIFE.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MURDERED WOMAN

CLEARED AWAY.

BODY POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED. The mystery surrounding the murder of the

man whose frozen corpse was found in the cellar of the house No. 3 Eldridge-st. on Monday was cleared away yesterday, when the body was identified as that of Fanny Greenberg, one of Isaac Jacob's wives. A complete chain of eviwoman and hid her body in the cellar before he killed Herman Rogozinski and himself in Ridgest. on the morning of February 16. One of the lads attending the Hebrew free school in the to fasten the crime on the dead Jacob. The boy is Isaac Shapiro, twelve years old, and his home at present is at No. 72 Hester-st., but for some months he was a roommate of Isase Jacob in the Eldridge-st. house. When the detectives took him down into the cellar and showed to him a bloody sheet which had been found there, he said: "That used to be in Jacob's room. I used to sleep on it." Then the officers took him to the police station and asked him if he could recognize the old overcoat which had

been tied about the head of the corpse.
"Why, yes," said the boy. "That is Jacob's coat." From the police station the detectives took young Shapiro to the Morgue to look at the body of the murdered woman. He said he could not recognize it. However, he promptly identified an old quilt which had been found wrapped about the body in the cellar as a quilt from Jacob's

A few nights previous to the double tragedy in Ridge-st., the boy said, Jacob complained that he could not sleep and said he was going to Brooklyn. He dressed himself and left the room. After lying awake some hours the boy got out of the room, too, and walked up and down the street until 2 a. m. As he was standing in a doorway opposite the house at that hour, he saw Jacob return with a woman, who entered the house with them in, and he remained where he was until after daylight. When he went back to Jacob's room no woman was in sight, and Jacob said nothing about her. Shapiro said he was afraid to say anything about the woman to Jacob or anybody else, and after a time he forgot about her until the body was found in the cellar.

The detectives thought young Shapiro was telling the truth, but if the woman was killed in Jacob's room early on the morning of February was odd that she could have had in her pocket the fragment of a letter dated February 16, 1890. Possibly the sly murderer had placed the scrap went to murder Rogozinski in Ridge-st. He killed himself only when he was about to be caught red-handed in that crime. If he had escaped then the date in the murdered woman's pocket might have removed suspicion from him as her murderer.

st., said yesterday that Jacob made frequent threats to kill somebody while he was janitor of the building. Once he choked old Mr. Levy. After Jacob was put out of the house he asked for some things in his room, and Levy got them for him. They were an axe, a spear, a knife and two-bottles marked "poison." About two weeks ago there was a bad smell about the store, and the Health Board ordered the yard to be cleaned noticed. Last week a plumber went into the cel-

Poughkeepsie, March 11 (Special) .- A young girl,

sixteen years old and neatly attired, is now at police headquarters in this city, having arrived in town from

headquarters in this city, having arrived in town from New-York on the noon train. She says her name is Mabel Hunter, and that her parents live at No. 54 Elliott-st., Brattleboro, Vt. She has an uncle in Hartford, John Howard Hunter. She visited him last summer, and while there became acquainted with a drummer named Milton, whose first name she does not remember. Milton, she says, told her he loved her. Last Saturday she left Brattleboro to attend the Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury Center, Vt. While there she received a letter from Milton telling her to meet him at Waterbury Station four miles from the seminary, that he was going to take her home. She met him, and he bought two tickets her home. She met him, and he bought two tickets for New-York. When they got on the cars he went into another car, and when the train arrived in New-York this morning she couldn't find him. She had 73 cents in her pocket, and bought a half-ticket for Poughkeepsie. She says Milton told her he is a drummer in the machinery belting line. To-night Chief Byrnes received a disputch from her father telling him to detain her till somebody comes after her from Waterbury Centre.